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PART-IIA

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

NOTIFICATIONS

The 12th August, 2025.

No.COD.12/2015/Pt.VI/118. - The Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to notify the Five Year Action Plan of the Co-operation Department titled ***"Strengthening Meghalaya Co-operatives - A Five-Year Action Plan",*** comprising the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1:** Introduction
- **Chapter 2:** Policy Framework for Co-operative Societies
- **Chapter 3:** Classification of Co-operative Societies
- **Chapter 4:** Evaluation Parameters for Co-operative Societies
- **Chapter 5:** Formation and Strengthening of Co-operative Societies
- **Chapter 6:** Financials for the Formation of Various Co-operatives
- **Chapter 7:** Strategies for Strengthening Anchor Agencies
- **Chapter 8:** Implementation, Stakeholder Roles, and Monitoring Framework
- **Chapter 9:** Way Forward

This notification shall come into force with immediate effect and shall remain in force until further orders.

VIJAY KUMAR D,
Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya,
Cooperation Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

MEGHALAYA CO-OPERATIVES

STRENGTHENING Meghalaya's Cooperatives

A Five-Year Action Plan

Introduction

1.1 Background and Rationale

BACKGROUND:

Meghalaya has a rich history of community-driven economic activities, with cooperative societies playing a crucial role in rural development, especially in agriculture, handicrafts, and allied sectors. The State's agrarian economy, comprising over 7,126 villages across 1200 clusters, relies heavily on small and marginal farmers who often struggle with limited market access, inadequate infrastructure, and financial constraints.

To address these challenges, the Government of Meghalaya has been actively promoting cooperative societies to strengthen rural economies, improve farmer incomes, and enhance community-led development. The cooperative movement in the state is being positioned as a key driver for:

- ► Aggregating small-scale farmers and producers under structured entities for economies of scale.
- ► Facilitating better access to finance, inputs, technology, and markets.
- ► Enhancing the role of Anchor Agencies to support agricultural value chains and trade.

In line with these goals, a systematic approach to classifying, strengthening, and forming new cooperative societies is required. This classification document serves as a guiding framework to ensure that cooperative societies across the state operate efficiently, transparently, and sustainably.

RATIONALE:

The classification and formation of cooperative societies are crucial for creating a structured ecosystem that enables better decision-making at both the policy and implementation levels. The key reasons driving this initiative include:

- ► **Enhancing Farmer Livelihoods:** Ensuring fair pricing, improved market access, and increased profitability through collective action.
- ► **Promoting Economic Stability:** Strengthening cooperatives to reduce dependency on middlemen and enable self-sustaining financial models.
- ► **Improving Governance and Transparency:** Implementing a performance-based classification system to ensure that cooperatives operate with accountability.
- ► **Facilitating Financial Support:** Identifying societies eligible for government schemes, grants, and credit facilities based on their classification.
- ► **Encouraging Participation and Inclusivity:** Expanding cooperative membership to include women, youth, and marginalized communities, fostering community-driven growth.
- ► **Strengthening Agri-Processing and Value Chains:** Supporting cooperatives in adopting modern agricultural practices, processing, and marketing strategies.

The initiative aligns with the Meghalaya government's vision of doubling farmer incomes and strengthening rural economies through structured cooperative development.

1.2 Objectives of the Document

This document aims to serve as a strategic guide for stakeholders involved in cooperative development, providing a systematic approach to classifying, forming, and strengthening cooperative societies across Meghalaya. The key objectives of the document are:

1. **Develop a Classification Framework:** Defines criteria to assess cooperatives based on governance, financial health, operational reach, and community engagement, and identify eligible Anchor Agencies.
2. **Strengthen Existing Cooperatives:** Provides guidance for improving governance, financial management, and member participation, while identifying those needing targeted support.
3. **Promote Formation of New Cooperatives as required:** Outlines procedures for forming new societies, with a focus on women-led, youth-led, and sector-specific cooperatives, and revitalizing underperforming ones.
4. **Facilitate Access to Government Support:** Linking of cooperatives to relevant state and central schemes, financial assistance, and capacity-building programs.
5. **Clarify Roles of Key Stakeholders:** The document defines the responsibilities of MBMA, the District Level Committee, the Cooperation Department, and sectoral line departments in cooperative development, ensuring coordinated efforts and effective implementation.

This document serves as a roadmap for policymakers, district cooperative committees, MBMA, the Cooperation Department, and community leaders to systematically implement cooperative development initiatives, fostering sustainable rural development across Meghalaya.

1.3 Scope and Applicability

SCOPE OF THE DOCUMENT

This document provides a framework for:

- ► Classifying cooperative societies based on key performance parameters.
- ► Guiding the formation and registration of new cooperative societies in rural and semi-urban areas.
- ► Identifying and strengthening existing cooperatives to become self-sustaining and effective.
- ► Defining the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders.
- ► Providing the way forward for setting up of a vibrant cooperative network in the state.

It covers various forms of cooperative organizations, including:

- Multipurpose and sector-specific cooperatives
- Farmers Producer Groups (FPGs)
- Cluster Level Federations (CLFs)
- Integrated Village Cooperative Societies (IVCS)

While the primary focus is on agriculture-based cooperatives, the framework also applies to other rural cooperative models engaged in handicrafts, food processing, and allied activities.

APPLICABILITY

Who Can Use This Document?

This document is intended for:

- ► State and District-Level Cooperative Committees for evaluation and classification of cooperatives.
- ► Government Departments involved in rural development, agriculture, and cooperative management.
- ► Financial institutions and funding agencies supporting cooperative development.
- ► Existing cooperative societies seeking classification, funding, or expansion support.
- ► Community-based organizations, NGOs, and farmer groups involved in cooperative formation and training.

Implementation Areas:

The document is applicable across all districts, clusters, and rural areas of Meghalaya, ensuring that each village and community has access to a well-structured cooperative ecosystem.

Alignment with Government Policies:

The document helps to align with various central and state policies that will help with the implementation of various state and central policies which includes:

- The Meghalaya State Cooperative Policy
- The National Policy on Cooperatives
- Central Government's PACS Computerization Initiative in tune with 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan'
- Financial Inclusion and Rural Development Schemes

By providing a structured classification and formation process, this document ensures that cooperative societies across Meghalaya are well-integrated into state and national-level rural development initiatives.

2. Policy Framework for Co-operative Societies

Cooperatives play a crucial role in economic development, rural livelihoods, and agricultural sustainability in Meghalaya. A well-defined policy framework ensures that these societies function effectively, align with national and state-level cooperative policies, and receive the necessary support for growth, financial stability, and governance.

The Government of Meghalaya has been actively promoting cooperative-driven rural development, particularly through the classification and strengthening of cooperative societies. This policy framework provides institutional, financial, and operational guidelines to enhance the functioning of cooperatives across various sectors, including agriculture, Agri-processing, handicrafts, and allied industries.

The cooperative policy framework aims to enhance the role of cooperatives in rural and economic development by providing institutional support. Encourage farmer participation by promoting cooperative-led market access, credit facilities, and value chain integration.

Strengthen governance and transparency through classification and structured evaluation mechanisms.

- Ensure financial sustainability by linking cooperatives with state and central government schemes, credit institutions, and investor networks.
- Promote digital transformation by enabling computerization of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and other cooperatives.
- Foster inclusivity and community participation by increasing the involvement of women, youth, and marginalized groups in cooperatives.
- Establish cooperative societies as key Anchor Agencies for cluster-based economic growth.
- Improve cooperatives operations and functioning.

Components of the Policy Framework

Co-operative Classification and Strengthening

► Defining cooperative categories (A, B, C) based on governance, financial health, and community engagement.

► Developing a structured roadmap for improving cooperatives that fall in Category B and C.

Financial and Institutional Support

► Facilitating grants, credit lines, and access to government schemes for eligible cooperatives.

► Ensuring cooperatives maintain strong financial discipline for long-term sustainability.

Digital Integration and Capacity Building

► Promoting digitization of cooperative records and financial transactions.

► Providing training and workshops for cooperative members on governance, financial literacy, and business development.

This policy framework serves as a guiding document to ensure that cooperative societies in Meghalaya function effectively and contribute to sustainable economic development.

2.1 Legal and Regulatory Framework

The cooperative societies in Meghalaya are governed by the Meghalaya Cooperative Societies Act, 2015, which provides the legal foundation for registration, operation, and regulation of cooperatives in the state. The Act is aligned with the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002, for societies operating across multiple states. Additionally, national frameworks such as the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912, and guidelines from the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) influence cooperative governance.

Regulatory oversight is provided by:

1. Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS), Meghalaya, responsible for registration, compliance, and dispute resolution.
2. State Cooperative Societies Rules, which outline operational guidelines, accounting standards, and governance structures.
3. Income Tax Act provisions applicable to cooperative societies, including tax exemptions for registered cooperatives through the Regulatory Cell set up under the Chairmanship of the RCS.

2.2 Government Support and Initiatives

The Government of Meghalaya promotes cooperative societies through financial and policy support. Key initiatives include:

- **Subsidies and Financial Assistance:** The Meghalaya Cooperative Apex Bank Pvt. Ltd. (MCAB) and NABARD provide financial assistance to cooperatives.
- **Training and Capacity Building:** The Meghalaya Cooperative Training Institute (MCTI) and cooperative federations conduct training programs on governance and business operations.
- **Market Linkage Programs:** The government facilitates partnerships between cooperatives and large-scale buyers through initiatives by the Meghalaya Farmers' Empowerment Commission and Meghalaya Basin Management Agency.
- **Digitalization of Cooperatives:** The integration of digital platforms for cooperative management, banking, and market access under Meghalaya Digital Mission.

3. Classification of Cooperative Societies

Classification of cooperative societies is essential to streamline their governance, enhance operational efficiency, and ensure targeted support and interventions. By categorizing societies based on defined criteria, the state can identify strengths, address gaps, and provide tailored assistance to improve overall performance. This classification framework serves as a tool for policy formulation, financial support, and capacity building.

3.1 Purpose of Classification

The classification of cooperative societies in Meghalaya serves the following key purposes:

1. **Performance Evaluation** - To assess the health and operational efficiency of cooperative societies based on standardized metrics.
2. **Targeted Interventions** - To enable government agencies and anchor institutions to provide specific support tailored to the needs of each category.
3. **Policy Development** - To create evidence-based policies for strengthening the cooperative sector.
4. **Financial and Technical Assistance** - To direct funding, training, and market linkage support based on classification levels.
5. **Accountability and Monitoring** - To establish a framework for regular monitoring and evaluation of cooperative performance.

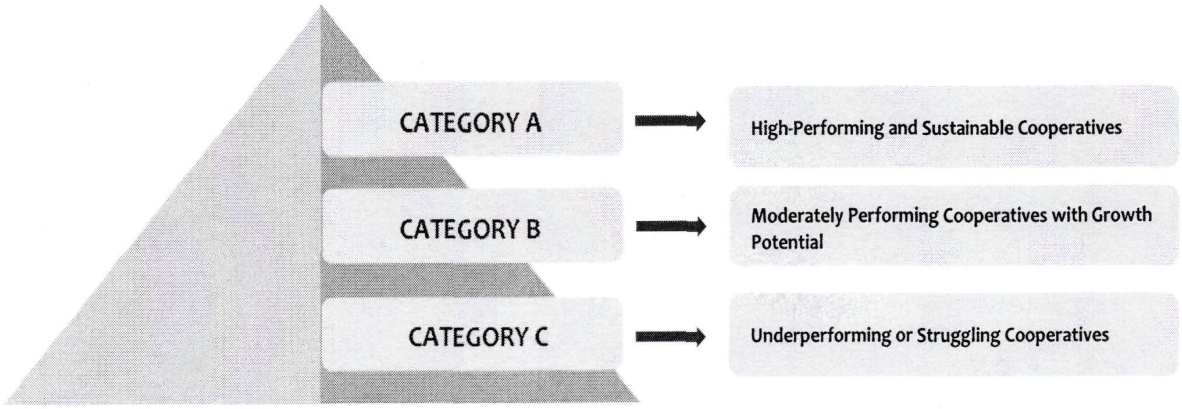
3.2 Criteria for Classification

The classification of cooperative societies is based on a comprehensive evaluation of their performance, financial health, and community impact. The following criteria are used for classification:

1. **Governance and Compliance**
   - ► Adherence to statutory requirements (e.g., timely audits, elections)
   - ► Effectiveness of the management committee and decision-making processes
   - ► Transparency and accountability in operations
2. **Financial Health and Performance**
   - ► Annual turnover and profitability
   - ► Financial discipline (e.g., timely repayment of loans, maintenance of reserves)
   - ► Debt-to-equity ratio and liquidity
3. **Operational and Market Efficiency**
   - ► Scale of operations and production capacity
   - ► Supply chain and market linkages
   - ► Adoption of technology and best practices
4. **Membership Strength and Inclusivity**
   - ► Number of active members
   - ► Inclusiveness and representation of marginalized communities
   - ► Member satisfaction and participation in decision-making
5. **Community Impact and Sustainability**
   - ► Employment generation and income improvement
   - ► Social responsibility and environmental sustainability
   - ► Contribution to local and regional development

3.3 Categories of Cooperatives

Based on the **evaluation** against the above criteria, cooperative societies are classified into three categories:



Category A - High-Performing and Sustainable Cooperatives

Definition:

Societies demonstrating excellent financial health, effective governance, and strong market linkages.

High membership participation with consistent growth in operations and community impact.

Key Characteristics:

- ► Annual turnover exceeding a specified threshold.
- ► Strong reserves and low debt-to-equity ratio.
- ► High survival rate of various activities under the cooperative.
- ► Regular compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

Support Provided:

- ► Priority access to government funding and subsidies.
- ► Participation in state and national-level trade fairs and exhibitions.
- ► Expansion opportunities through enhanced market access.
- ► Training and technical assistance for further scaling up

Category B - Moderately Performing Cooperatives with Growth Potential

Definition:

Societies with stable but moderate financial performance and operational efficiency. Potential for improvement through targeted support and capacity building.

Key Characteristics:

- ► Moderate annual turnover and profitability.
- ► Partial compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.
- ► Reasonable member participation but with gaps in decision-making.
- ► Adequate market linkage but requiring further development.

Support Provided:

- ► Capacity-building training and financial literacy workshops.
- ► Access to credit and working capital at concessional rates.
- ► Market linkage programs and product diversification assistance.
- ► Management and governance training for improving decision-making.

Category C - Underperforming or Struggling Cooperatives

Definition:

Societies with poor financial health, low operational efficiency, and limited market access.

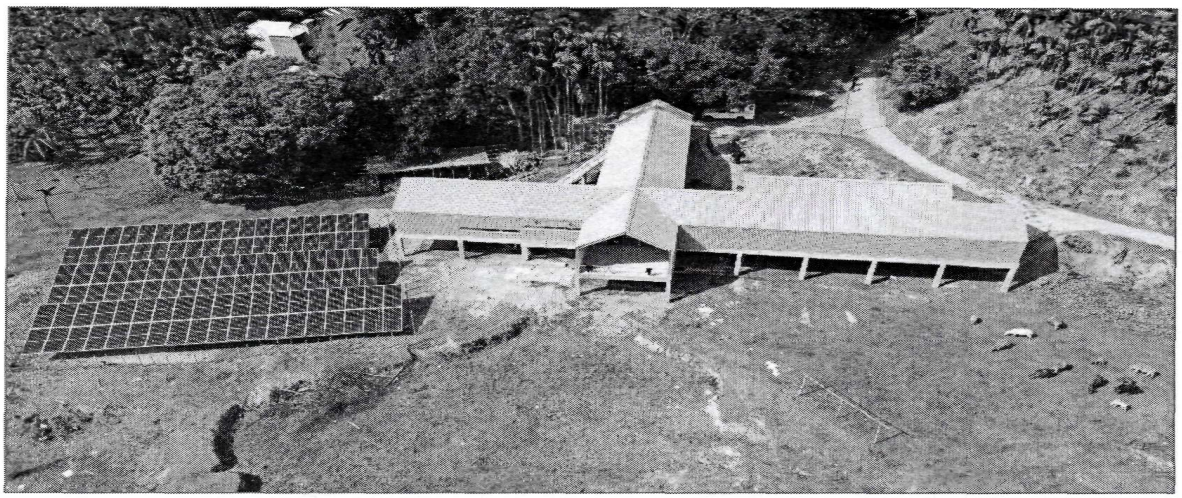
High risk of closure or dissolution without intervention.

Key Characteristics:

- ► Low annual turnover and significant financial liabilities.
- ► Poor governance and lack of leadership.
- ► Low membership participation and weak community impact.
- ► Limited or no market linkages.

Support Provided:

- ► Restructuring assistance and financial rehabilitation plans.
- ► Direct intervention from anchor agencies and government bodies.
- ► Management training and strategic support to revitalize operations.
- ► Merging or consolidation with stronger cooperatives where feasible.



4. Evaluation Parameters for Cooperative Societies

The evaluation of cooperative societies is essential to assess their performance, identify growth potential, and ensure accountability. A well-defined evaluation framework enables stakeholders to measure the success of cooperatives and guide them toward sustainable development. The following key parameters are considered for evaluation:

4.1 Management

Efficient management is fundamental for a cooperative's success. Key aspects evaluated under this parameter include:

- **Compliance with Legal Norms:** Timely filing of statutory returns, adherence to the Meghalaya Cooperative Societies Act, and regular audits.
- **Internal Governance:** Functioning of the management committee, decision-making processes, and member participation.
- **Record Keeping and Documentation:** Maintenance of financial records, meeting minutes, and policy documents.
- **Operational Efficiency:** Implementation of standard operating procedures (SOPs) to streamline activities.
- **Conflict Resolution Mechanism:** Presence of internal grievance redressal systems to manage disputes.

4.2 Financial Health

The financial stability of a cooperative is crucial for its sustainability. Evaluation criteria for cooperative societies must include:

- **Annual Turnover and Profitability:** Assessment of revenue generation, net profit margins, and financial growth trends.
- **Debt-to-Equity Ratio:** Evaluating the cooperative's reliance on borrowed funds versus internal reserves.
- **Financial Discipline:** Timely repayment of loans, proper utilization of grants, and maintaining reserve funds.
- **Cash Flow Management:** Ensuring liquidity to meet day-to-day operational expenses.
- **Audit and Financial Transparency:** Regular auditing practices and disclosure of financial records to members.

4.3 Area of Operation

Evaluating the cooperative's operational reach helps to assess its impact and growth potential. This evaluation criteria will also assess a society's ability to increase its area of operation. Key considerations while assessment of area of operations must include:

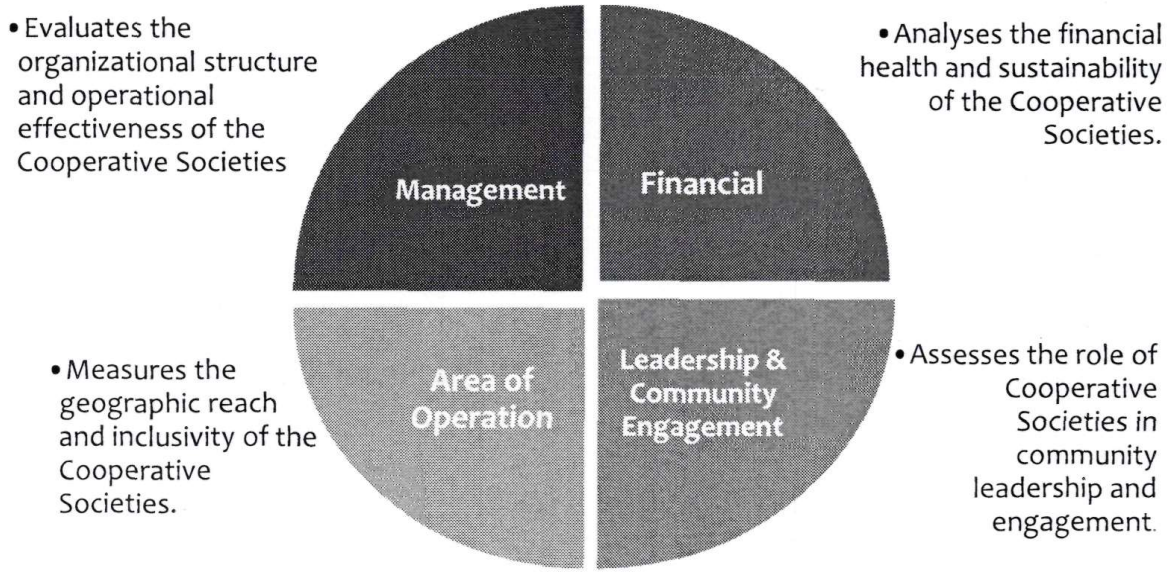
- **Operational Reach:** Number of villages served.
- **Market Linkages:** Access to regional, national, and international markets.

- **Production and Distribution Network:** Efficiency in sourcing raw materials, processing, and delivering products.
- **Infrastructure and Logistics:** Availability of storage facilities, transportation networks, and distribution systems.

4.4 Leadership and Community Engagement

Effective leadership and strong community ties are vital for cooperative success. Key evaluation criteria include:

- **Leadership Competency:** Skills, vision, and dedication of the leadership team.
- **Member Participation:** Level of involvement in decision-making, elections, and management.
- **Social Impact:** Contributions to local employment, education, and community development.
- **Inclusivity:** Representation of marginalized groups, women, and youth in leadership and membership.


• Evaluates the organizational structure and operational effectiveness of the Cooperative Societies
Management
Financial
• Analyses the financial health and sustainability of the Cooperative Societies.
• Measures the geographic reach and inclusivity of the Cooperative Societies.
Area of Operation
Leadership & Community Engagement
• Assesses the role of Cooperative Societies in community leadership and engagement.

5. Formation and Strengthening of Cooperative Societies

Establishing and strengthening cooperative societies requires a structured approach that includes community mobilization, legal formalities, and capacity building.

The Five- year Action shall be implemented with the support and active involvement of National level Institutions such as NABARD, NDDB, NFDB and other stakeholders.

The implementation shall be as per the framework and SoPs of Margdarshika-Sahakar-se-Samriddhi:

The Cooperation Department /RCS will play a vital role of binding all the stakeholders together by providing all necessary support to them at all levels for ensuring successful and timely completion of targets by each stakeholder, implementing agency, and also stepping in to meet the targets, as per requirement.

5.1 Steps for Forming a Cooperative Society

The formation of a cooperative society involves the following steps:

- **Community Mobilization:** Identify a group of individuals with common socio-economic objectives.
- **Preliminary Meeting:** Discuss the cooperative's objectives, structure, and bylaws.
- **Selection of Promoters:** Identify key individuals responsible for initiating the registration process.
- **Drafting of Bylaws:** Formulate clear rules regarding membership, governance, and financial management as per the Model Bye-laws for Societies.
- **Initial Capital Mobilization:** Collect share capital from founding members.
- **Submission of Application:** File the registration application with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS), Meghalaya.
- **Registration and Certification:** Upon successful verification, the RCS issues a certificate of registration.

5.2 Documentation and Registration Process

For successful registration, cooperative societies are required to submit the following documents through the online registration portal facilitated by the Office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS):

- **Application Form** (as prescribed by the RCS)
- **List of Promoters/Members** with complete personal and contact details
- **Minutes of the Preliminary Meeting** documenting the decision to form the society
- **Bylaws and Constitution** outlining the objectives, membership criteria, governance structure, and operational guidelines
- **Proof of Initial Capital,** such as a bank statement or official receipt
- **Address Proof** of the cooperative's registered office (utility bill, rent agreement, etc.)
- **Declaration of Members** affirming their commitment to cooperative principles and values

Following successful registration, societies must also complete the following formalities:

- **Obtain a PAN Card** in the name of the cooperative society
- **Register under GST,** if applicable based on the society's activities and turnover
- **Open a Bank Account** in the name of the cooperative society with the State Cooperative bank (StCB) *i.e.,* MCAB

- The Societies formed shall be affiliated to higher Cooperative Institution like MCAB.
- Obtain required KYC documents of members of the Societies for Aadhaar authentication/eKYC process and required procedures, mechanism are in place.

Note: The entire registration and documentation process is now conducted online, ensuring greater transparency, efficiency, and ease of access for applicants.

5.3 Capacity Building and Training Programs

To ensure cooperatives operate effectively, structured training programs are essential. Key focus areas include:

- **Governance and Leadership Skills:** Training for committee members on strategic planning and decision-making and Business Planning
- **Financial Management:** Guidance on book-keeping, preparation of annual budget, and accessing financial support.
- **Marketing and Sales Skills:** Training on branding, product promotion, and customer engagement.

- **Value Addition and Processing:** Technical training for product development and quality enhancement.

6. Financials for the Formation of Various Cooperatives

Financial planning is crucial for establishing and sustaining cooperative societies. This chapter outlines key funding sources, capital requirements, and sustainability strategies.

6.1 Funding Sources and Grants

Cooperative societies can leverage multiple funding sources to support their establishment and growth:

- **Government Schemes:** Subsidies, grants in aid and financial assistance under various state and central schemes
- **Financial Institutions:** Loans from the Meghalaya Cooperative Apex Bank (MCAB), NABARD, and commercial banks. Applicable funds available with NABARD shall be explored for the formation of new societies, mobilization, documentation, preparation of BDP, etc.
- **Member Contributions:** Share capital mobilized from members.
- **Anchor Agency Support:** Assistance for capacity building, equipment, and market access.

6.2 Financial Planning and Sustainability Strategies

To ensure long-term stability, cooperative societies should adopt the following strategies:

- **Diversified Income Streams:** Expanding product lines and value-added services.
- **Efficient Resource Management:** Optimizing raw material usage, inventory control, and cost efficiency.
- **Building Reserve Funds:** Allocating a portion of profits to manage emergencies or future investments.
- **Adopting Digital Solutions:** Implementing digital book-keeping, sales tracking, and inventory systems for better financial control.
- **Partnerships and Collaborations:** Forming alliances with anchor agencies, private sector players, and government initiatives to boost resources and outreach.

Key Financial Benefits of Cooperatives

7. Strategies for Strengthening Anchor Agencies

To build a sustainable cooperative ecosystem in Meghalaya, it is essential to establish a strong, vibrant cooperative (Anchor Agency) in each production cluster. These Anchor Agencies will serve as the backbone for aggregation, processing, value addition, and market linkage, ensuring that farmers and producers have direct access to economic opportunities. This strategy focuses on (1) Identifying & Strengthening Existing Cooperatives, (2) Reviving Dormant Cooperatives and (3) Forming New Cooperatives to systematically strengthen the cooperative network across all 1,200 production clusters in Meghalaya.

7.1 Identifying & Strengthening Existing Cooperatives: Strengthening Anchor Agencies in Active Clusters

Many cooperative societies in Meghalaya are operational but lack the scale and efficiency to function as strong Anchor Agencies. These cooperatives will be strengthened to expand their reach, improve governance, and enhance financial sustainability.

7.1.1 Enhancing Processing, Storage, and Distribution Capabilities

- Invest in modern infrastructure, such as cold storage, sorting, grading, and processing units, to help cooperatives add value to their products.
- Improve logistics and supply chain management by linking cooperatives with institutional buyers, exporters, and retail chains.

7.1.2 Expanding Membership and Strengthening Farmer Participation

- Conduct membership drives to encourage more farmers, women, and youth to join and actively participate in cooperative activities.
- Develop incentives for cooperative members, such as profit-sharing models and capacity-building opportunities, to ensure long-term engagement.

7.1.3 Enhancing Financial and Operational Resilience

- Provide cooperatives with access to working capital, credit support, and government schemes to ensure financial stability.
- Offer training in business planning, digital accounting, and governance, ensuring transparency and long-term viability.

7.2 Reviving Dormant Cooperatives: Rebuilding Inactive Societies as Anchor Agencies

A significant number of cooperatives in Meghalaya have become dormant due to governance challenges, financial mismanagement, or lack of market access. Reviving these societies will help establish functional Anchor Agencies in previously underserved clusters.

7.2.1 Conducting Diagnostic Assessments

- Carry out financial and operational audits to determine the causes of dormancy and assess revival potential.
- Engage existing members to identify leadership gaps and develop a revival strategy.

7.2.2 Leadership and Governance Reform

- Appoint interim management teams to oversee restructuring and transition towards sustainable operations.
- Train cooperative leaders in financial management, governance, and strategic decision making to ensure stability.

7.2.3 Financial and Market Reorientation

- Facilitate debt restructuring and fresh capital infusion from government-backed financial institutions.
- Develop new business models for cooperatives, such as aggregation, contract farming, and direct market linkages.

7.3 Formation of New Cooperatives: Establishing Anchor Agencies in Unserved Clusters

Several production clusters in Meghalaya still lack cooperatives, limiting farmers' access to organized market structures. To address this, the formation of new cooperatives will be prioritized in unserved areas.

7.3.1 Identifying Potential Anchor Agencies

- Conduct gap assessments to identify clusters without cooperatives and assess their production strengths.
- Engage local communities to gauge interest and organize farmers into new cooperatives based on production strengths (e.g., turmeric, ginger, pineapple and other horticultural crops).

7.3.2 Legal Recognition and Registration

- Provide technical assistance to register cooperatives quickly and efficiently under the Meghalaya Cooperative Societies Act.
- Ensure that new cooperatives have well-defined bylaws, governance structures, and financial management systems to operate effectively.

7.3.3 Strengthening Market and Infrastructure Support

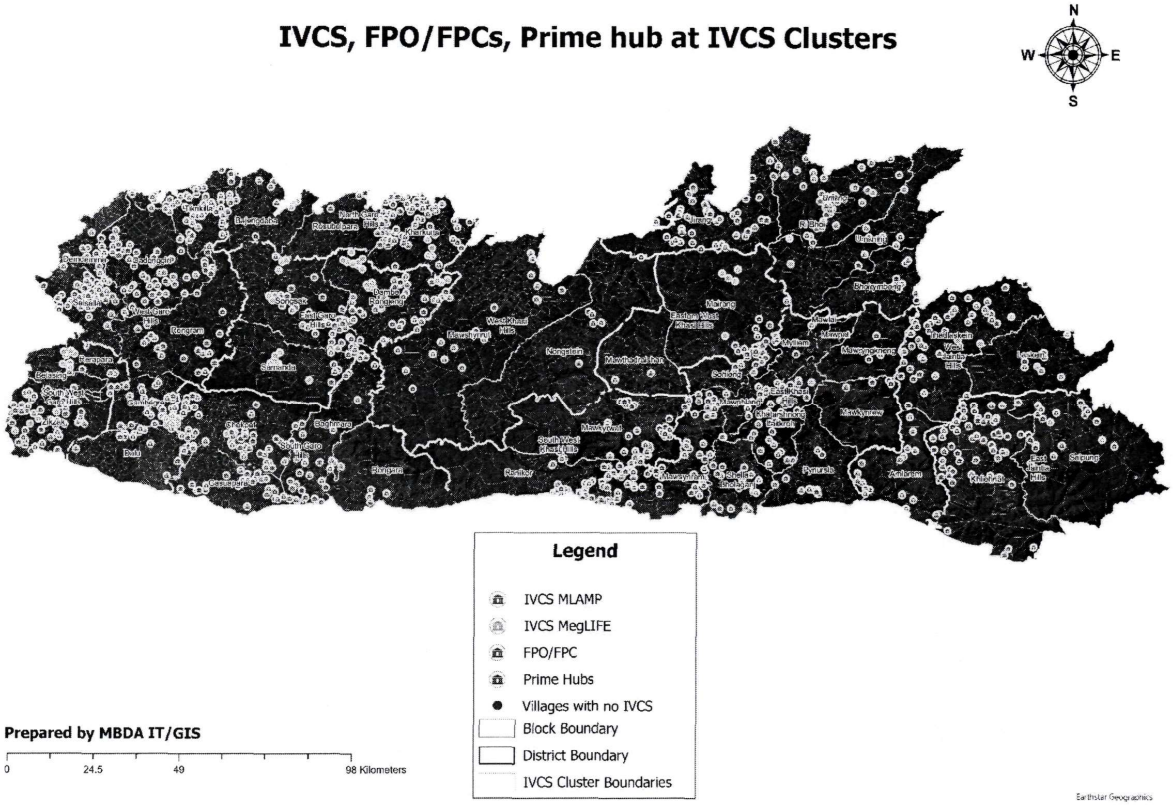
- Link new cooperatives with Anchor Agencies or PRIME Hubs for post-harvest management, aggregation, and value addition.
- Provide financial and capacity-building support to enable newly formed cooperatives to become self-sustaining Anchor Agencies in their clusters.

The roadmap to 1,200 Anchor Agencies: Meghalaya's Vision for Cooperative Growth

By systematically forming new cooperatives, expanding existing ones, and reviving dormant societies, Meghalaya aims to establish a strong, vibrant cooperative (Anchor Agency) in each of the 1,200 production clusters. This strategy will ensure:

- ► Improved market access for farmers through aggregation and value addition.
- ► Enhanced rural incomes and employment opportunities by promoting cooperative-led enterprises.
- ► Sustainable economic growth driven by an inclusive, farmer-centric cooperative model.

Through strategic government support, collaboration with the private sector, and strong grassroots participation, Meghalaya will create a network of 1,000 + thriving cooperative societies, each anchoring the growth of its respective production cluster.



8. Implementation, Stakeholder Roles, and Monitoring Framework

An effective implementation and monitoring framework lays the foundation for successful strategy execution and the achievement of desired outcomes. By clearly defining the roles of key stakeholders, setting measurable performance indicators, and establishing a clear timeline, this framework helps ensure progress stays on track.

The continued success and growth of cooperative societies in Meghalaya are supported by strong collaboration and coordination among stakeholders. Each plays a vital role in this collective effort, with responsibilities outlined for the following key partners:

- ► District Level Committee.
- ► Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA).
- ► Cooperation Department.

Meghalaya Basin Management Agency: The Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA), as the nodal implementing agency of Megha-LAMP, is best suited to lead the creation and assessment of cooperative societies in Meghalaya. With its strong grassroots presence, deep understanding of rural livelihoods, and strategic focus on inclusive development, MBMA effectively promotes community-based institutions like Integrated Village Cooperative Societies (IVCS) to strengthen sustainable economic opportunities across the state.

Strategic Identification of Opportunities:

- MBMA identifies potential areas for cooperative formation based on in-depth assessments of livelihood opportunities, natural resource availability, and socio-economic conditions.

Community Mobilization Expertise:

- With strong ties to rural communities, MBMA effectively mobilizes local populations and builds trust, which is critical for forming cooperatives that are truly owned and managed by the members.

Institutional and Technical Support:

- MBMA provides comprehensive handholding support to cooperatives — including technical guidance, governance training, and business development services — ensuring they are sustainable and enterprise-ready.

Capacity Building and Stalling:

- Through targeted capacity-building programs, MBMA equips cooperative members with essential skills in management, operations, finance, and market engagement.

Value Chain and Market Integration:

- MBMA's interventions are aligned with market access and value chain development, ensuring that cooperatives not only survive but thrive as economic units.

Evidence-based Evaluation:

- MBMA can conduct systematic assessments of existing cooperatives to evaluate their performance, identify challenges, and implement improvement plans tailored to local contexts.

Given its multi-sectoral approach, experience in institution-building, and ongoing partnerships with government and development agencies, MBMA is best placed to lead both the creation and robust assessment of cooperative societies across Meghalaya.

8.1 Role of MBMA

The Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA) plays a pivotal role in evaluating, supporting, and facilitating the growth of cooperative societies across Meghalaya. Its responsibilities include:

Formation of New Cooperatives & Evaluation of Existing Cooperatives:

- ► Formation of new cooperatives based on identified gaps in local economies, sectoral needs, and community potential.
- ► Conduct performance assessments to identify strengths and areas for improvement in existing cooperatives.
- ► Analyse challenges faced by cooperatives and provide tailored solutions to improve their functioning and impact.

Handholding Support and Capacity Building:

- ► Offer technical assistance, business advisory services, and ongoing mentorship.
- ► Facilitate capacity-building programs on cooperative management, operational efficiency, and governance.
- ► Support cooperatives in adopting best practices for financial sustainability, enterprise development, and community engagement.

Interdepartmental Coordination and Strategic Formation of Cooperatives:

Collaborate with various government departments and stakeholders to:

- ► Identify sectors or areas lacking cooperative presence.
- ► Strategically facilitate the formation of cooperatives to bridge institutional gaps and enhance service delivery.

8.1.2 Role of Joint Working Committees (District Level)

The District Level Joint Working Committees play a critical role in fostering and expanding the cooperative ecosystem across Meghalaya:

- ► The District Level Joint Working Committee (JWC) shall be constituted, as a sub-committee of DCDC, and shall comprise of (i) District level functionaries of the State Departments concerned, (ii) DDM of NABARD, officials/local representatives of NDDB and NFDB as well as (iii) Representatives from District level Federations/ organizations.
- ► The JWC, assisted by stakeholders concerned, shall be the District Level Committee for achieving the overall targets of formation of the Societies in uncovered Villages /Clusters.

Their responsibilities include:

Supervision and Monitoring of Cooperative Societies:

- ► Supervise the utilization of funds by cooperatives that have received financial assistance, ensuring transparency and accountability.
- ► Assess and approve the formation of new cooperatives identified and proposed by MBMA based on strategic need and feasibility.
- ► Assess challenges faced by cooperative societies at the district level and facilitate appropriate interventions.

Verification of Societies and Clusters:

- ► Verify the list of existing societies and clusters.
- ► Ensure accuracy and authenticity of the data received.
- ► Identify potential gaps in cooperative coverage and recommend areas for the formation of new societies.

8.1.3 Role of Cooperation Department

The Cooperation Department provides regulatory and supervisory oversight to ensure the legal and functional integrity of cooperatives in Meghalaya. Its core functions include:

1. Regulatory Oversight and Legal Compliance

- ► Oversee the registration of new cooperative societies in accordance with the Meghalaya Cooperative Societies Act.
- ► Ensure compliance with established norms, regulations, and statutory requirements.
- ► Supervise the merger, division, or amalgamation of cooperative societies.
- ► Facilitate the winding up or liquidation of societies in accordance with legal provisions.

2. Governance and Supervision

- ► Monitor the functioning of societies to ensure transparency, accountability, and good governance.
- ► Take corrective measures in case of violations or deviations from regulatory guidelines.
- ► Conduct audits, inspections, and inquiries as necessary to ensure proper functioning.

3. Policy Formulation and Guidance

- ► Develop and implement policies aimed at strengthening and promoting the cooperative movement in the state.
- ► Provide technical, managerial, and operational guidance to societies for effective governance and sustainability.
- ► Facilitate training, capacity building, and awareness programs for cooperative members and staff

4. Other Functions

- ► Act as a mediator in case of internal disputes within cooperative societies.
- ► Provide legal assistance and advisory support for resolving structural or functional issues.
- ► Coordinate with other departments and financial institutions to support cooperatives with schemes and funding opportunities.

8.1.4 Role of MCAB

The Meghalaya Cooperative Apex Bank (MCAB) plays a crucial role in ensuring financial support and institutional capacity building for cooperative societies. Its responsibilities include:

1. Monitoring and Financial Oversight:

- ► Monitor the financial performance and compliance of cooperatives receiving bank-linked support.
- ► Ensure responsible and efficient utilization of funds disbursed to cooperatives.

2. Disbursement of Funds:

- ► Facilitate the timely disbursement of credit and financial assistance to eligible cooperative societies.
- ► Support cooperatives in accessing credit under various government and banking schemes.

3. Financial Training and Literacy:

- ► Conduct training programs on financial management, bookkeeping, and loan servicing.
- ► Enhance financial literacy among cooperative members to improve sustainability and credit worthiness.

8.1.5 Role of Meghalaya State Agricultural Marketing Board:

The Meghalaya State Agricultural Marketing Board plays a crucial role in enabling market access and strengthening the value chains of cooperative societies across the state. Its responsibilities include:

Logistics Support for Produce and Products:

- ► Facilitate the movement of agricultural and non-agricultural produce from rural cooperatives to market destinations.
- ► Coordinate transportation, warehousing, and distribution services to ensure timely delivery and minimize post-harvest losses.

Testing and Packaging:

- ► Provide access to quality testing facilities to ensure compliance with market standards and consumer safety requirements.
- ► Support cooperatives in developing appropriate and attractive packaging solutions that enhance product value and shelf life.

Trial Marketing and Market Linkages:

- ► Conduct trial marketing initiatives to help cooperatives test their products in various market environments.
- ► Identify suitable market opportunities and establish linkages between cooperatives and local, regional, and national buyers.
- ► Facilitate participation in trade fairs, exhibitions, and promotional events.

Price Discovery and Regulation Support:

- ► Assist cooperatives in determining fair and competitive pricing for their products.
- ► Monitor market trends and ensure that cooperative producers receive equitable returns.

Collectively, these stakeholders — the District Committees, MBMA, Cooperation Department, MCAB and Marketing Board — work in synergy to create a robust and sustainable cooperative ecosystem that promotes rural development, economic resilience, and livelihood enhancement across Meghalaya.

8.1.6 Role of NABARD:

To ensure effective and smooth implementation of the plan, continuous coordination and support of all stakeholders concerned, including NABARD, NDDB, NFDB, State Governments, State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) is required, therefore in this regard NABARD's role will be as under:

- ► To coordinate with stakeholders concerned in the formation process of M-PACS/ IVCS at the district as well as the state level.
- ► To periodically review the progress of formation of Societies in consultation with Office of RCS.
- ► To make available assistance, guidance to MBMA, MCAB, etc. for undertaking capacity building, handholding, develop new models/avenues for income generation, etc.
- ► NABARD may also extend assistance to MCAB / MBMA for exposure visits, and other suitable interventions as may be necessary to equip these ground level entities deliver financial and non-financial services efficiently to their members.
- ► Sensitise BoD and the members of the Societies on various cooperative principles, Schemes of GoI/NABARD/other organisations, their duties, conduct of meetings, bookkeeping, leadership program, team building, etc.
- ► Guide the Societies on the training programmes under BIRD, including Certification courses of C-PEC.

8.2 Targets and timeline for formation/strengthening of Cooperatives as Anchor Agencies

The plan targets the formation or strengthening of 1,245 cooperative societies as Anchor Agencies across Meghalaya over 12 quarters (3 years), averaging 17 cooperatives per quarter. District-wise targets are aligned with the number of production clusters to ensure comprehensive and region-specific implementation.

8.2.1 Targets for formation/strengthening of Cooperatives as Anchor Agencies

SN	District Name	Total No. of Cluster	Target Societies (out of 207)	Per Quarter Target
1	East Jaintia Hills	58	10	1
2	West Jaintia Hills	62	10	1
3	East Khasi Hills	185	31	3
4	Eastern West Khasi Hills	44	7	1
5	Ri Bhoi	139	23	2
6	South West Khasi Hills	44	7	1
7	West Khasi Hills	139	23	2
Sub-Total (KJR)		**671**	**112**	**9**
8	East Garo Hills	76	13	1
9	North Garo Hills	110	18	2
10	South Garo Hills	103	17	1
11	South West Garo Hills	78	13	1
12	West Garo Hills	207	34	3
Sub-Total (GH)		**574**	**95**	**8**
Total		**1,245**	**207**	**17**

Total no. Anchor Agencies	1,245

8.2.2 Timeline for formation/strengthening of Cooperatives as Anchor Agencies

Through a robust categorization system, the Office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) conducts an annual grading and ranking of existing cooperative societies. Under this system, societies are classified into Grades A, B, and C — with Grade A representing well-performing societies, Grade B indicating mid-performing societies, and Grade C denoting under-performing societies.

The RCS has established a set of parameters for this categorization, one of which is the number of households served by a society. On average, a well-performing cooperative serves around 120 - 200 households. Other parameters include the total quantum of business undertaken by the society, among various performance and governance indicators.

At present, the state has over 2,000 well-performing societies, comprising 302 M-PACS, 506 IVCS, and over 900 other cooperative societies. Over the next five years, the state aims to establish 207 new cooperative societies, distributed across 12 quarters (3 years).

The creation of these 207 cooperatives will enable the state to have anchor agency cooperatives in all 1,245 production clusters, ensuring comprehensive coverage and stronger grassroots economic networks.

Based on the detailed roles of stakeholders and strategic priorities outlined in the document, this timeline outlines the formation and strengthening of Anchor Agencies across 1,200 production clusters in Meghalaya over a period of 12 quarters (3 years). And details the responsibilities of the stakeholders - MBMA, District Level Committees (DLCs), and the Cooperation Department.

Table 1: Timeline for formation / strengthening of cooperatives as anchor agencies

Quarter	MBMA	District Level Committee	Cooperation Department	Coops/IVCS Formed
Q1 (Months 1–3)	• Initiate community mobilization in consultation with various dept (for Formation of new Societies) • Conduct performance evaluation of existing coops identified as Anchor Agency. • Submit business plans of cooperatives to DLC for becoming anchor agencies.	• Support preliminary verifications of the coops. • Identify gaps in unserved/dormant clusters.	• Provide legal/regulatory inputs on cooperative formation process.	13
Q2 (Months 4–6)	• Continue community mobilization in consultation with various dept (for Formation of new Societies) • Conduct capacity building for formed/strengthened Societies. • Submit business plans of cooperatives to DLC for becoming anchor agencies (Phase 1)	• Review and recommend business plans submitted by MBMA (Phase 1) to the Cooperative Department	• Approve and register Societies as Anchor Agency (phase 1) as per DLC recommendation • Issue registration certificates • Conduct internal audits of provisional accounts as and when required by stakeholders	12

Quarter	MBMA	District Level Committee	Cooperation Department	Coops/IVCS Formed
Q3 (Months 7–9)	• Conduct performance evaluation of existing coops identified as Anchor Agency (second batch) • Submit business plans of cooperatives to DLC for becoming anchor agencies (Phase 2)	• Review and recommend business plans submitted by MBMA (Phase2 1) to the Cooperative Department	• Support compliance. • Initiate audits for Phase 1 societies. • Approve and register Societies as Anchor Agency (phase 2) as per DLC recommendation. • Establishment of a digital platform.	12
Q4 (Months 10–12)	• Conduct capacity building for Formed/strengthened Societies (Phase 1 & 2 societies) • Updating of data of field assessments & activities of cooperative societies & Anchor Agencies on the digital platform.	• Update data for Phases 1 & 2 • Support awareness/ Capacity Building drives and program	• Provide legal/regulatory inputs on cooperative formation. • Issue registration certificates.	13
Q5 (Months 13–15)	• Initiate community mobilization in consultation with various dept for Phase 3. • Submit business plans of cooperatives to DLC for becoming anchor agencies (Phase 3) • Conduct capacity building for formed/strengthened in Phase 2 societies.	• Review and recommend business plans submitted by MBMA (Phase 3) to the Cooperative Department	• Support compliance. • Approve and register Societies as Anchor Agency (phase 3) as per DLC recommendation.	25
Q6 (Months 16–18)	• Conduct Mid-term performance checks for societies formed /strengthened in Phases 1 & 2. • Updating of evaluation data on the digital platform.	• Update evaluation data for 3 phases	• Strengthen the digital platform where data from field assessments, evaluations, and cooperative activities can be uploaded in real-time. • Support record maintenance.	25

Quarter	MBMA	District Level Committee	Cooperation Department	Coops/IVCS Formed
Q7 (Months 19–21)	• Initiate community mobilization in consultation with various dept for Phase 4. • Submit business plans of cooperatives to DLC for becoming anchor agencies(Phase 4) • Conduct Performance evaluation for Phase 3 societies.	• Review and recommend business plans submitted by MBMA (Phase 4) to the Cooperative Department	• Support compliance. • Approve and register Societies as Anchor Agency (phase 4) as per DLC recommendation. • Issue registration certificates. Support record maintenance.	25
Q8 (Months 22–24)	• Conduct Field verification exercise for societies formed /strengthened in Phases 1 to 4.	• Review data updates across all 4 phases	• Conduct compliance audits as and when required by stakeholders • Refine digital dashboard Support record maintenance	25
Q9 (Months 25–27)	• Initiate community mobilization in consultation with various dept for Phase 5. • Submit business plans of cooperatives to DLC for becoming anchor agencies (Phase 5)	• Review and recommend business plans submitted by MBMA (Phase 5) to the Cooperative Department	• Approve and register Societies as Anchor Agency (phase 5) as per DLC recommendation. • Conduct compliance audits as and when required by stakeholders.	15
Q10 (Months 28–30)	• Initiate community mobilization in consultation with various dept for Phase 6 • Submit business plans of cooperatives to DLC for becoming anchor agencies (Phase 6) • Conduct performance evaluation for societies formed /strengthened for Phase 5.	• Review and recommend business plans submitted by MBMA (Phase 6) to the Cooperative Department.	• Support compliance. • Approve and register Societies as Anchor Agency (phase 6) as per DLC recommendation • Finalise dashboard features.	21

Quarter	MBMA	District Level Committee	Cooperation Department	Coops/IVCS Formed
Q11 (Months 31–33)	• Initiate community mobilization in consultation with various dept for Phases 7 & 8. • Submit business plans of cooperatives to DLC for becoming anchor agencies (Phase 7 &8). • Conduct performance evaluation for societies formed /strengthened for Phase 5.	• Review and recommend business plans submitted by MBMA (Phases 7 & 8) to the Cooperative Department.	• Support compliance. • Support record maintenance.	21
Q12 (Months 34–36)	• Validate list of 1,200+ anchor agencies. • Updating of data of field assessments & activities of cooperative societies & Anchor Agencies on the digital platform. • Prepare final report on the creation of 1,200 anchor agencies across all the production clusters.	• Confirm and update all evaluation data. • Conduct performance evaluation of existing coops identified as Anchor Agency.	• Prepare & publish final report. • Approve final societies. • Ensure Cooperative digital platform with dynamic dashboard showcasing the total 1200 Societies that have been identified as Anchor agencies.	207

From the **second and third year** of implementation, the Government of Meghalaya will begin integrating **sustainability measures** for most newly formed cooperatives. These efforts will include strengthening governance structures, enhancing financial management practices, and fostering diversified revenue streams to reduce dependency on external support.

By the **fourth and fifth year,** the focus will shift more intensively towards **capacity building and long-term viability.** Comprehensive training programs, peer-learning exchanges, and market linkage initiatives will be prioritized to equip cooperatives with the skills, networks, and resilience needed to thrive independently. This phased approach will ensure that by the end of the program period, the cooperatives are not only operational but also **sustainable anchors** for economic growth within their respective production clusters.

8.2.3 Outcome by Quarter 12:

- ► 1,200+ cooperatives formed or strengthened as Anchor Agencies
- ► State-wide coverage of all clusters
- ► Foundation laid for a digitally enabled, enterprise-driven cooperative ecosystem

9. Way Forward

To ensure the long-term success and sustainability of cooperative societies across Meghalaya, a comprehensive and strategic approach is essential. The following key measures outline a clear path forward:

1. **Establishment of Anchor Agencies in Production Clusters:**
   - ► Designate strong and capable cooperative societies as Anchor Agencies in each of the 1,200 production clusters to streamline aggregation, primary processing, and market linkages.
   - ► Anchor Agencies will facilitate the collection, sorting, grading, and initial processing of produce before it reaches PRIME Hubs or other advanced processing units.
   - ► Strengthen the cooperative ecosystem by ensuring each production cluster is anchored by a vibrant and well-functioning cooperative society.
2. **Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building:**
   - ► Provide targeted capacity-building programs to enhance leadership, governance, financial management, and technical skills of cooperative members.
   - ► Develop specialized training modules for Anchor Agencies to equip them with the expertise required for effective aggregation and processing.
   - ► Foster a culture of cooperative entrepreneurship by encouraging youth, women, and marginalized communities to participate actively.
3. **Market Linkages and Value Chain Development:**
   - ► Strengthen market linkages through partnerships with private enterprises, retailers, and institutional buyers.
   - ► Promote value chain development by supporting cooperatives in agro-processing, branding, and product diversification.
   - ► Leverage Geographical Indication (GI) tagging, organic certification, and traceability to enhance the marketability of Meghalaya's unique products.
4. **Access to Finance and Investment:**
   - ► Facilitate access to financial support, including grants, subsidies, and low-interest loans from government schemes, financial institutions, and development agencies.
   - ► Explore innovative financing options such as revolving funds, cooperative credit, and microfinance to support cooperative growth.
5. **Strengthening the Role of Stakeholders:**
   - ► District Level Committees: Facilitate the creation of cooperatives in underserved clusters and verify the list of existing societies.
   - ► Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA): Provide continuous evaluation, capacity-building, and handholding support to cooperative societies.
   - ► Cooperation Department: Ensure regulatory compliance, develop policies, and offer legal and administrative support to cooperatives.
6. **Regular Monitoring, Evaluation, and Impact Assessment:**
   - ► Implement a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track the performance of cooperatives.

- ► Conduct periodic assessments to identify challenges and opportunities, refining strategies as needed.

7. Forming a Vibrant Cooperative Ecosystem:

- ► In alignment with Meghalaya's vision, establish a robust network of 1,000 vibrant cooperative societies, ensuring every one of the 1,200 production clusters is anchored by a cooperative society.
- ► This comprehensive network will empower rural communities, promote value addition, and drive socio-economic development across the state.

8. Development of an Integrated Online Cooperative Portal:

- ► Establish a digital platform where data from field assessments, evaluations, and cooperative activities can be uploaded in real-time.
- ► The portal will feature a dynamic dashboard displaying key metrics such as the number of cooperatives formed, evaluated, supported, and linked to government schemes.
- ► The newly formed societies shall be on boarded to National Cooperative Database (NCD) portal by the RCS, Cooperation Department.

10. Annexures

Annexure A: Complete List of Clusters, Villages, and Districts

a. Block -wise distribution of Villages per Cluster:

SN	District Name	Block	No of Clusters	Distribution of villages per Cluster					
				1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 Above	TOTAL
1	East Garo Hills	Dambo Rongjeng	26	8	16	2	0	0	26
2	East Garo Hills	Samanda	27	12	15	0	0	0	27
3	East Garo Hills	Songsak	23	4	19	0	0	0	23
4	East Jaintia Hills	Lumshnong	19	18	1	0	0	0	19
5	East Jaintia Hills	Saipung	15	8	7	0	0	0	15
6	East Jaintia Hills	Wapung	24	23	0	1	0	0	24
7	East Khasi Hills	Khatarshnong Laitkroh	15	5	7	3	0	0	15
8	East Khasi Hills	Mawkynrew	14	9	5	0	0	0	14
9	East Khasi Hills	Mawlai	6	5	1	0	0	0	6
10	East Khasi Hills	Mawpat	10	9	1	0	0	0	10
11	East Khasi Hills	Mawphlang	20	10	8	2	0	0	20
12	East Khasi Hills	Mawryngkneng	11	5	6	0	0	0	11
13	East Khasi Hills	Mawsynram	19	5	9	5	0	0	19
14	East Khasi Hills	Mylliem	15	13	2	0	0	0	15
15	East Khasi Hills	Pynursla	26	10	15	1	0	0	26
16	East Khasi Hills	Shella Bholaganj	28	15	10	3	0	0	28
17	East Khasi Hills	Sohiong	21	7	12	2	0	0	21
18	Eastern West Khasi Hills	Mairang	27	14	13	0	0	0	27
19	Eastern West Khasi Hills	Mawthadraishan	17	15	2	0	0	0	17
20	North Garo Hills	Adokgre	8	5	2	1	0	0	8
21	North Garo Hills	Bajengdoba	42	34	8	0	0	0	42
22	North Garo Hills	Kharkutta	18	8	6	2	1	1	18

SN	District Name	Block	No of Clusters	Distribution of villages per Cluster					
				1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 Above	TOTAL
23	North Garo Hills	Resubelpara	42	25	16	1	0	0	42
24	Ri Bhoi	Bhoirymbong	22	9	9	4	0	0	22
25	Ri Bhoi	Jirang	36	32	4	0	0	0	36
26	Ri Bhoi	Umling	41	20	18	2	1	0	41
27	Ri Bhoi	Umsning	40	29	11	0	0	0	40
28	South Garo Hills	Baghmara	11	3	8	0	0	0	11
29	South Garo Hills	Chokpot	33	12	10	8	3	0	33
30	South Garo Hills	Gasuapara	25	7	14	4	0	0	25
31	South Garo Hills	Rongara	15	3	9	3	0	0	15
32	South Garo Hills	Siju	19	6	9	4	0	0	19
33	Southwest Garo Hills	Betasing	22	7	14	1	0	0	22
34	Southwest Garo Hills	Rerapara	27	15	5	6	0	1	27
35	Southwest Garo Hills	Zikzak	29	13	6	5	3	2	29
36	Southwest Khasi Hills	Mawkyrwat	22	4	16	2	0	0	22
37	Southwest Khasi Hills	Ranikor	22	2	20	0	0	0	22
38	West Garo Hills	Batabari	19	12	6	1	0	0	19
39	West Garo Hills	Dadenggiri	23	17	5	1	0	0	23
40	West Garo Hills	Dalu	34	20	11	3	0	0	34
41	West Garo Hills	Demdema	22	18	4	0	0	0	22
42	West Garo Hills	Gambegre	28	17	11	0	0	0	28
43	West Garo Hills	Rongram	26	10	12	4	0	0	26
44	West Garo Hills	Selsella	26	17	7	0	1	1	26
45	West Garo Hills	Tikrikilla	29	9	20	0	0	0	29
46	West Jaintia Hills	Amlarem	15	8	6	0	0	1	15

SN	District Name	Block	No of Clusters	Distribution of villages per Cluster					
				1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 Above	TOTAL
47	West Jaintia Hills	Laskein	24	19	5	0	0	0	24
48	West Jaintia Hills	Namdong	7	5	1	1	0	0	7
49	West Jaintia Hills	Thadlaskein	16	10	6	0	0	0	16
50	West Khasi Hills	Mawshynrut	32	17	14	1	0	0	32
51	West Khasi Hills	Nongstoin	37	26	10	0	1	0	37
52	West Khasi Hills	Rambrai	27	22	2	2	1	0	27
53	West Khasi Hills	Ri Muliang	17	12	5	0	0	0	17
54	West Khasi Hills	Shallang	26	22	4	0	0	0	26
TOTAL			**1245**	**690**	**463**	**75**	**11**	**6**	**1245**

b. District wise details of clusters:

SN	District Name	Total No. of Cluster	Total No. of Cluster having Coop. Society	Total No. of Cluster which do not have Coop. Society	Total no. of Villages under Cluster which do not have coop
1	East Jaintia Hills	58	51	7	14
2	West Jaintia Hills	62	53	9	16
3	East Khasi Hills	185	145	40	117
4	Eastern West Khasi Hills	44	40	4	15
5	Ri Bhoi	139	99	40	126
6	South-West Khasi Hills	44	42	2	13
7	West Khasi Hills	139	115	24	62
Sub-Total (KJR)		**671**	**545**	**126**	**363**
8	East Garo Hills	76	65	11	49
9	North Garo Hills	110	83	27	98
10	South Garo Hills	103	91	12	56
11	South-West Garo Hills	78	70	8	10
12	West Garo Hills	207	184	23	65
Sub-Total (GH)		**574**	**493**	**81**	**278**
Total		**1245**	**1038**	**207**	**641**

Cooperation Department
Government of Meghalaya

The 12th September, 2025.

No.Tourism.33/2020/Pt-I/156. – In pursuance of Section 4 (1) of the Meghalaya Ropeway Act 2022, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to declare an area of **2.9287 Ha,** which is covered by the ropeway alignment, station and any other area contiguous to such area meant for tourism purposes to be the Ropeway Development Area.

VIJAY KUMAR D,
Commissioner & Secretary,
Tourism Department.